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BRITISH TRADE DROP EQUALLED ON CONTINENT

Nation's Savings Deposits, However, Are Becoming Steadily Larger

MOTOR AND ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES FLOURISH

Dwindling Orders in Cotton Industry Said to Be Result of Conditions in China

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, July 22—Despite the export trade depression, Britain has not been reduced to living upon its reserves. Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, president of the Board of Trade in London, draws this conclusion from such facts as "the steady growth of national savings certificates and of savings deposits . . . the volume of new issues and the stability of exchange."

Sir Philip's statement on this subject was made for the Government on the occasion of the last trade debate in the House of Commons. Britain is doing badly in the matter of foreign trade, but there are counterbalancing features, especially in home transactions. In the year ending last March it imported 2.3 per cent less raw materials and 1.1 per cent more foreign manufactured articles than before the war. In the same period its net exports of manufactured articles were down by 22 per cent and its coal exports by 23.5 per cent. Its overseas sales in consequence now bear a smaller proportion to its national income than in 1913.

Trade Balance Disappears

Further than this, Sir Philip said, the net balance of trade is no longer in Britain's favor. In 1913 this trade balance was £181,000,000; in 1923 it had fallen to £102,000,000; in 1924 it went down to £45,000,000, while for the 12 months ending last March, Britain was hardly better than square on the trade account.

The cases of the steel, shipping and cotton trades are typical. Imports of foreign steel have been 25 per cent lower in the past five months than in the same period a year ago. British prices are undercut and many losses made. Shipbuilding is also doing badly and Britain is not holding, at the present time, the proportion of world production it has held in the past.

The outlook, however, is by no means all gloomy. The British motor industry is flourishing. The cycle trade is doing well. The electric industry has increased its business in the home market and has recently secured "pretty big" orders from abroad. At the present moment Sir Philip added, "there is no definite dwindling in the number of orders in the cotton industry, partly due to unsettlement in China and partly to a general waiting on prices."

Cheaper Raw Materials Awaited

Here, however, the position is less grave than might appear, in that, in the opinion of the Board of Trade, conditions are such that any fall in prices in raw materials "ought to be reflected" in a reduction in the cost of the finished article, which would stimulate business. If one could say with certainty that there would be in China an authoritative Government which could restore order and preserve a peace-loving people in their time, there would be a much more rapid revival in the textile and other trades.

Regarding shipping, Sir Philip claimed that British firms are doing their best to hold their own. Freight rates are almost the lowest on record, ruling indeed only some 4 per cent above the 1913 level though the cost of living is up by about 60 per cent.

Another fact which emerged in the debate is that Britain is not alone in feeling the after-war strain. Sir Philip referred to this in the case of steel, when he said he doubted whether profits were being made on this product in competing states. Mr. Walter Runciman, Liberal member of Parliament for Sverdala, said not only the neutral nations but also the neutrals are poorer as the result of the war. He had recently visited Denmark, Sweden and Norway and he found industry in all these countries as much depressed as in Britain, and for a similar reason—namely, that these states are dependent upon the buying power of other peoples, which has gone down on the enemy.

It is to be noted that M. Painlevé expresses the belief that, at the latest, the North African troubles will be over by the beginning of October. This optimistic view is widely shared, but the forced suspension of hostilities due to the rainy season in October must not be mistaken for a permanent peace.

French Tanks Scatter Tribes in Asejen Range

FEZ, French Morocco, Aug. 4 (P)—Several French flying columns, well supplied with tanks, have carried out operations on a large scale with the object of clearing up the northern and northwestern regions of the battle area, where the Rifian tribesmen have been filtering through in large numbers recently and making raids on isolated villages and farms. In the course of the operations the enemy

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Many Stocks Found Great...British Trade Drop Equal

land Telephone & Telegraph Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, the controlling concern which holds the majority of the stock of the local company.

At the same time, Mr. Sullivan is asking the mayors of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore to join with Mayor Curley of Boston in the request to the Interstate Commerce Commission to conduct a general inquiry into the conditions governing the operation of the various telephone companies in the United States.

Mr. Sullivan says he will send letters to all the members of Congress briefs describing telephone conditions in New England and proposing that Congress regulate the activity so that telephone users may be protected from the "unjust actions" of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

A bill was filed with the clerk of the House yesterday by State Representative Peter J. Fitzgerald, Dorchester, providing for the election of commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities by the people. They are now appointed for terms of five years each by the Governor.

Mr. Sullivan's letter to the members of Congress points out the necessity of Congressional investigation of the "monopolistic control of the telephone system" of the country has been deplored by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company. He says that the revenue of the New England subsidiary of the American is \$50,000,000 yearly. "It is now proposed," he declares, "to raise this sum to \$63,000,000 annually. This figure does not include the telephone operating revenues that the American Company itself receives from the telephone users in this territory."

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Lowell yesterday a motion was offered at the annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Branches of the American Federation of Labor that the organization reaffirm its previous resolutions in favor of public ownership of the telephone and telegraph in view of the new schedule of rates just allowed by the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities.

FARM AID BOARD TO BE RECALLED BY MR. COOLIDGE

(Continued from Page 1)

charges, he believes, could then be fixed at a level which would enable large operating systems to make a fair return on their entire business and would do away with the present conditions where some lines are making an enormous profit while others are making none.

He Desires Mr. Hayes

It was reiterated today at the Summer White House that President Coolidge understands that Roy Hayes will continue as prohibition commissioner despite persistent requests that he might resign.

The President has received no official information of any change in enforcement policy curtailing Mr. Hayes' powers.

No information has reached the President which, in his opinion warrants an investigation of the alleged property custodian's office.

Despite published charges of irregularities during the regime of Thomas W. Miller, formerly custodian, the President, without official advice to eke them out, has assumed that all transactions were regular and will not order an inquiry until he has reasons to believe otherwise.

Relations between Mexico and the United States, President Coolidge understands, are more satisfactory than they were a short time ago.

Keeping in touch as he is with various aspects of the Nation's foreign policy, Mr. Coolidge is anxious that final action can be had at the December session on the World Court proposal. It considers the problem which is entirely in the hands of the Senate, which has agreed to resume its consideration on December 17.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Band Concert: Broadway Park, 7:30. Carillon concert by Kamil Heleves of Rigaum, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30.

The Duran, Inc.: Twilight sail on Charles River.

Theaters

R. F. Keating—Vanderbilt, 2:30. Empire (Salem)—"A Successful Calamity," 8:30. Majestic—"Rose-Marie," 8:30. Photoplay—

Fenway—"The Manicure Girl" and "Welcome Home."

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

New England Association of Teachers of English: Second Annual Meeting, New Lecture Hall, Harvard University, 3:30.

Annual field day for vegetable growers at Waltham, Massachusetts, at Waltham experimental station of Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Rocky Club: Boston: Luncheon talk on "Gloucester Fishermen and Their Fisheries" by Fred E. Morris, Boston City Auditorium, 8:30.

Annual meeting of John T. Connor association, McPeek's shore gardens, Nantasket.

Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs Chicago Fenway Park, 1:15.

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PEACE PLANS BEING SOUNDED IN NORTH AFRICA

(Continued from Page 1)

was attacked in the Asejan Range, where he was strongly entrenched. Completely taken aback by the tanks, the Riflans abandoned the position and fled in disorder.

These operations have had a salutary effect throughout the Quenza region, to the northwest of Fez. Elsewhere there is little activity.

Abd-el-Krim, who is directing the operations of the Riflans, has made good his promise that he would never be in possession of airplanes for service against the French. Several planes are reported to have been landed at Rifflan headquarters, but it is believed by the French that some little time must elapse before they can be put into action.

MELLILLA, Spanish Morocco, Aug. 4 (AP)—Fifty thousand French troops of all arms, native Moroccans and French regulars, are concentrated at Taza, the pivotal point in the battle zone northeast of Fez. This information is contained in advices reaching Mellilla from the French zone. A strong French column has left for Taza to protect the transfer of supplies from Melilla.

Captain Spencer, have been wounded by rebels, who fired on their planes while they were exploring the Bularif sector. The aviators, however, were able to land inside the Spanish lines.

By Special Cable

MADRID, Aug. 4—Some activity is shown in the Spanish zone both east and west. Between Bularif and Fauri, Amara in heavy fighting the Spanish column assaulted and took the heights. In the west, operations chiefly by native police are dispersing the concentrated tribesmen. The Spanish press comment with interest on the success of the French northeast of Uazan, who easily overcame resistance by the use of tanks.

POLISH YOUTH TAKES UP ARMS FOR PEACE

Move for International Harmony Active With Students

WARSAW, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—In common with the Polish people as a whole, the youth of Poland understand how necessary for the development of the Nation is the maintenance of peace.

There exist many circles among the university youth, all of which give an important place in their progress to peace work.

At the instigation of Count Skrzynski, Minister for Foreign Affairs, lectures on the significance of the League of Nations have been held at the Warsaw University. An association of students exists called the University Circle of Friends of the League of Nations, and another pacifistic circle is the Students' Christian Association, an offspring of the Young Men's Christian Association. In all the Polish universities the movement for an international interchange of students is at work and is particularly active in Cracow. The bonds of friendship are ever increasing between Czechoslovakian, Rumanian, Russian and Polish students.

This desire for international friendship is not confined to students. In country districts, at secondary colleges, the young people likewise show a wish to create a contact with the peasant youth abroad, and we hear of meetings at which delegates from many countries, and more especially from nearly related Slav countries, are present.

The new language regulations which will be enforced at the beginning of the school year, and which admit the mother language of the majority of scholars as the means of instruction, will no doubt do much toward the increase of good will among the national minorities in Poland.

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BRISTOL CHERUB ENGINES IN EVIDENCE

Fine Performances Witnessed in English Flights

By Special Cable

GENEVA, Aug. 4—The annual conference for European students' relief opened its fourth session here today. M. Motta, a member of the Swiss Government, presided. The following meetings are to be held at Gex, a French village 22 miles from Geneva.

The 250 students represent nations in this work, which has been going on for six years in Greece and Austria. The contributions in 1924 amounted to 12,000,000 Swiss francs, of which 7,500,000 was from the United States, and 2,000,000 from England. The situation is now better and efforts are being concentrated on promoting intellectual cooperation. Study of international relations is the main object of the present session.

POLAND SEEKS NEW MARKETS FOR COAL

WARSAW, July 18 (Special Correspondence)—As a result of the failure of trade negotiations of Poland with Germany and the closing of the German market for Polish coal with the retaliatory action of Poland in closing the frontiers to German goods, Poland is forced to seek new markets for her coal.

It is hoped that the Baltic states will become purchasers. The railway way to Danzig and loading prices in the ports have been lowered so that it will be possible for Poland to quote a fairly low price for her coal. Italy, Jugoslavia and Switzerland are also possible customers.

"The Laundry That Satisfies"

BOSTON, Aug. 4—The principal features of the three days' airplane meeting held here from Aug. 1 to Aug. 3 were the success of two machines built and flown by the officers and staffs of the Cranwell Cadet Training College and the Royal Aircraft establishment and the fine performances on the last day of the Bristol Cherub engines. The Cranwell machine was a light parasol monoplane with a Bristol Cherub engine, 30 horsepower. Its estimated top speed is 100 miles per hour, and over a 3 kilometer course it reached 86.5 MPH, and 8.1 over a 50 kilometer course.

In the Grosvenor Cup over a 100-mile course the first five machines racing home all had Bristol Cherub engines. The race between the Little Moth with a 25 horsepower Cirrus engine, and the De Havilland 54 which is the world's largest single-engined commercial passenger carrier with a Rolls Royce 650-horsepower engine was won by the De Havilland at 89 miles per hour against the Moth's 83. The Moth had 1 minute 49 seconds start, and had a considerable advantage in turning over its big rival. In the altitude event the best height was 8180 feet by Beardmore's Wee Bee with a Bristol Cherub engine.

JOHNSON—THE CHURCH OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR FRIENDSHIP MEETING

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 4 (AP)—Arrangements have been completed for the conference of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Churches which is to open here tomorrow. Delegates are arriving from all parts of Europe and from China and Japan

On the agenda are such questions as racial problems, the treatment of minority populations, secret diplomacy, co-operation with the League of Nations and the Court of International Justice, but perhaps the greatest interest is centered in the anticipated discussion of the Geneva Protocol guaranteeing security to France and Germany.

The participants in these discussions will include the former Acting President of Germany, Dr. Walter Simons, who is now president of the Leipzig Supreme Court. Among the Americans who are to participate are Dr. Frederick J. Lynch, editor of Christian Science in America; Prof. William Adams Brown, the Rev. Arthur Johnson Brown, the Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson and Hamilton Holt, all of New York. Sir Willoughby Dickson is honorary secretary of the alliance and the general secretary is Henry A. Atkinson of New York.

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Mr. Sullivan's letter to the members of Congress points out the necessity of Congressional investigation of the "monopolistic control of the telephone system" of the country has been deplored by the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

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PEACE IN PACIFIC IS ASSURED, REAR ADMIRAL PHELPS HOLDS

American Officer in Williamstown Institute Statement
Declares Four-Power Pact Has Ended Distrust
Between Japan and United States

By a Staff Correspondent
WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Aug. 4.—A member of the general board of the United States Navy and formerly chief of staff of the United States Naval War College declares that war between Japan and the United States is unthinkable.

Rear Admiral William W. Phelps, United States Navy, addressing a conference at the Institute of Politics, added that the four-power pact of the Washington Treaty has ended mutual suspicions and "absolutely sealed the peace of the Pacific."

Coming from such a source, the admiral's words caused immediate interest. Lieutenant K. Shimamoto, stationed at Washington, and officer in the Japanese Navy who was present at the conference, declared afterward he was in full accord with the admiral's opinion. "Admiral Phelps is perfectly right, in his view, of United States-Japanese relations," he said.

Suspicion Ended

The admiral's statement follows in part: "I do not believe in any war with Japan. The Washington Treaty absolutely settled the peace of the Pacific. The four power pact agreed to at the Washington Conference, which insures our possessions, has ended suspicion."

"The commerce is gaining between the two countries. I believe that people who talk publicly of a war between the two countries are doing a service. The Washington Conference has removed mutual fear and brought about reductions of the vast armaments."

Admiral Phelps' statement came on the heels of the discussion on limitation of armaments, concluded by General Sir Frederick Maurice, British author and soldier. Sir Frederick had been describing the Washington Armaments Treaty and Admiral Phelps had taken up the subject.

Arms War as Futility

Due to his official position, Admiral Phelps has recently prefaced all remarks at the Institute of Politics with a request to newspapermen not to quote him. On this occasion, however, he gave permission to use his words which had obviously come spontaneously. Sitting at his customary seat in the "Round Table" he delivered in forceful language his opinion of the futility of a United States-Japan war.

In preceding the admiral's statement, Sir Frederick had discussed the results of the Washington Conference. He said that to obtain such success as was obtained there, a sense of security among the interested powers is essential, and that "agreements as to the method of settling the most probable cause of dispute should precede the proposals for limitation."

Extension of Arms Pact
Without minimizing the success of the conference, he pointed out that it has limited only the size and number of battleships and the size of the cruisers. An unlimited number of the latter can still be made, while agreements regarding submarines and gas warfare are not being carried out, because the nations have not ratified them.

"The general conclusion is," said Sir Frederick, "that attempts to limit sea weapons are not a very promising line of approach in the limitation of armaments."

"A sense of security must first be established, such as existed among powers at the Washington Conference, but which does not exist in Europe today. Second, some degree of co-operation is an essential preliminary. Finally the agreement on arms limitations must be of such a character that it carries the confidence that it will be fulfilled. This is immensely easier to effect with warships, than with armies."

Nationalism in India
The intelligent training of India in self-government is one of the necessary steps toward making the world safe for democracy," said Charles C. Batchelder, formerly United States trade commissioner in India and late acting Secretary of the Interior, Philippine Islands, in the discussion on India and the British Commonwealth.

The British efforts to work out a satisfactory plan to work out a government of India within the British Empire, he said, "are of the greatest importance to the whole civilized world." The awakening of nationalism has made the problem extremely difficult, with 318,000,000 Indians ruled by an administrative force of only 6,000 British, besides 63,500 in the police, and 235,652 in service, in-

an administration to enable them unhardly to modernize India and will hardly be able to acquire these qualities in a generation. Hence British assistance seems necessary for many years."

Situation in Morocco

Discussing the present Rifian-French situation, Prof. Arnold J. Toynbee, London University, said that the French must prevent the Rifians from breaking through the Atlas mountain regions, penetrating the French zone protecting the Tangiers-Fez railway and there uniting with the Atlas tribes, who are now preserving neutrality. While it is generally agreed, he said, that the first stage of French influence in Morocco has been successful, the Spanish Administration has utterly failed down and this reacts on the French position.

The British colonial crisis was taken up by Dr. Charles K. Leith, University of Wisconsin, in the Round Table on "Economic Recovery of Europe." Coal is the keystone of the whole British trade, he said, so that England may be justified in subsidizing it at present, and at the same time in denying subsidies to other less fundamental industries.

Coal Trade's Importance

"Seventy-five per cent of the tonnage of British exports consists of cargo and bunker coal. Although handicapped by labor difficulties at present, British supremacy in the coal trade will reassert itself. The British coal is located near the sea, and is of high quality, particularly adapted to the export trade."

Andover County Antonio Cipriano, Paul Senator, who recently declared British control of the Mediterranean makes Italy "a prisoner in its own sea." Dr. Leith pointed out that a quarter of the British coal trade passes through the Straits of Gibraltar, and that much of this goes to Italy.

"It is a fortunate coincidence," he said, "that the straits are in control of a nation whose commercial interests demand that they be kept open, and whose naval power is sufficiently great to keep them open."

At Boston Playhouses

"Successful Calamity" Acted in Salem

The mild connivings of a gentleman who would enjoy a quiet evening at home if he could get it, and his mildly humorous means of getting it, together with subsequent effects upon his curious family, moderately occupy the talents of the American Theater group in Salem this week as it presents Miss Clare Kummer's "A Successful Calamity." This is an amiable, polite comedy levying as little tax upon strict dramatic rules as it does upon credulity of the audience.

B. F. Keith's

At B. F. Keith's Theater this week, Jim and Betty Morgan, with their Collegiate Orchestra, present a series of songs and dance numbers which keep the audience entertained. Every so often there rises to the top of the vaudeville profession a comedian who makes everybody laugh. Such is the case with Willie Solon, in his act "The Laugh Factory." Bert Gordon's "Official Capitalistic" and "Her First Lesson" as presented by Hall and Dexter, are also mirthful. Harry Roys, Billie Mayo and Margie Finlay offer a colorful snatch of dance extravaganza. Good old-fashioned "foot-work" on the program is upheld by the Trado Twins. A "Tropical Enchantment" and Betancourt and company are clever acrobatic acts, and the bill is rounded out by the usual screen features of *Æsop's Fables*, Topics of the Day, and the news reel.

Boston Stage Notes

Another double bill is provided at the Fenway Theater this week. Bebe Daniels in "The Manicure Girl" will please audiences with the intelligence of her acting as a girl who longs for fine clothes, but who eventually marries a rising young storekeeper as she first intended. Incidentally she helps reconcile a separated couple. Charlotte Walker lifts the whole structure during the brief sequence in which she figures as an estranged wife. "Welcome Home," a film version made by the French from the comedy by Ferber, is the other long picture on the Fenway bill. Lois Wilson and Warner Baxter have the leads in a homely domestic anecdote, told with much detail of pathos and humor of a young couple who try to make a place in their flat for the husband's father. He finally discovers a home more to his taste where cronies of his own sort gather. There are brief news and comedy reels, and orchestra and organ music.

"Rose Marie," spectacular musical play continues indefinitely at the Majestic Theater.

BAN ON NIGHT PARKING

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4. (Special) — Owners of automobiles who use the city streets for all night parking purposes will be checked by the chief of police. He has instructed patrolmen to trace the ownership of all cars parked in the streets all night, and order them removed. Repetitions of the offense will be prosecuted as a violation of the city ordinances. Hundreds of automobile owners have made a practice of leaving their machines in the streets all night in all sections of the city.

NEW YORK INDUSTRY RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 4—A new record for industrial production was made in New York City in 1923, according to an announcement by the Merchants' Association here yesterday. The production amounting to \$5,49,977,000.

The city's products were made by 578,000 wage earners employed in 27,493 factories. As there were 10,176,750 persons engaged in all factories of the country, those working in New York City's factories equalled 6.6 per cent of the total.

Clothing heads the list of New York City products, having a value



lows, Attorney-General of Maine, directors.

Colonel Ross is the son of the late John Ross of Bangor, prominent timberland owner and operator, and has been prominently known in business and politics. He was a member of the Maine Legislature in 1901, was colonel on the staff of Governor Cobb and a member of the Executive Council in the Fernald Administration.

Mr. Teft is a member of Teft, Halsey & Co., New York City, and has been a member of the New York Stock Exchange since 1902 and of its governing committee since 1912. He is a trustee of the Manhattan Savings Institute and director of several institutions. Mr. Teft is a Yale graduate and Colonel Ross a graduate of Harvard. Colonel Ross will serve as publisher of the Commercial and Oliver L. Hall as managing editor.

BEER MAY PAY BRITISH SUBSIDY

Churchill Said to Be Considering Larger Tax to Meet Miners' Wages

LONDON, Aug. 4 (AP)—That beer made to pay the cost of the Government's promised subvention to coal miners is a suggestion that is being discussed in political quarters. It is reported that Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is considering the question of an increased tax on beer which would enrich the Exchequer to the extent of £20,000,000 sterling a year on the basis of the country's present consumption.

The incident did not prevent a conference of adverse criticism of Prime Minister Baldwin's so-called surrender to the Trade Unionists in the coal miners' dispute.

A curious feature of the situation has been the sudden growth in the amount of criticism of the hasty restoration of the gold standard as the miners no sooner to recreation.

main cause for the slump in the coal industry.

Mr. Churchill and the other Treasury officials are said to be finding a great difficulty in drafting the details regulating the subvention to the mines, which was only hurriedly outlined at the last moment to avoid a stoppage of work.

DUNMOW, England, Aug. 4 (AP)—Ramsay MacDonald, former Prime Minister, in a speech here commenting on what he termed the Government's surrender to the coal miners, declared that Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is considering the question of an increased tax on beer which would enrich the Exchequer to the extent of £20,000,000 sterling a year on the basis of the country's present consumption.

Mr. MacDonald said the Government had handed over at least the appearance of a victory to the very forces that same socialism felt to be probably its greatest enemy, and in fact and in substance, by its general policy had aided with the wildest Bolsheviks.

Y.P.C.U. BEGINS BEACH SESSION

FERRY BEACH, Me., Aug. 4 (AP)—The New England branch of the National Universalist Young Peoples' Christian Union has opened its summer session here with large classes in attendance. The forenoon is devoted to Bible study and the afternoon to recreation.

FIRST FLEET SECTION LEAVES MELBOURNE

Main Body, With Flagship, Will Sail on Thursday

MELBOURNE, Aug. 4 (AP)—The first departures of units of the visiting fleet occurred today when several light cruisers sailed for Hobart, Tas. The main fleet, including the Seattle, the flagship of Admiral Robert E. Coontz, and three battleships, is scheduled to leave on Thursday. Although the people of Melbourne, who have been entertaining the officers and men of the United States fleet since July 23, asked that the visit of the fleet be extended a few days, they were told that such an extension was impossible.

Five thousand Melburnites attended the official barbecue given by Admiral Robert E. Coontz last night aboard three warships, the Pennsylvania, the Oklahoma and the Nevada. During the same hours the Australian Natives Association tendered a social party to the officers and sailors.

To understand why U. S. Royal Balloons are known as "the Balloon Tire Principle at its Best," consider these facts—

THE comfort you get out of balloon tires depends on how soft you can run them with safety to the tires.

U. S. Royal Balloons are built in strict accordance with the original conception of balloon tire cushioning — true low air pressure.

They can be run at pressures which actually give you the comfort you expect from a balloon tire.

They do not have to be over-inflated to save them from early, uneven and disfiguring tread wear.

United States Rubber Company

U.S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons



NEW WISCONSIN CANDIDATE

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 4 (AP)—The fifth Republican candidate to enter the race for the seat in the United States Senate in succession to Robert M. La Follette is Wallace Ingalls of Racine, a state Assemblyman and strong supporter of the Coolidge Administration. Mr. Ingalls announced his candidacy subject to endorsement by the state Republican convention which meets in Oshkosh Aug. 13.

MR. CRESSON HONORED

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 4 (Special)—William Penn Cresson, diplomat and author, has been elected president of the Laurel Hill Association of Stockbridge, one of the oldest town improvement societies of its kind in this country. He succeeds Alexander Sedgwick, resigned.

Mr. Cresson retired in 1917 as secretary of the legation at Lisbon,

In emergency cases, the bureau will telephone or telegraph to Washington on behalf of the applicant and passbooks will be obtained in a very short time. On Saturday a Boston woman applied for a passport, and told the officers that she had to sail for Europe on the Samarai Monday. In a few minutes the Washington office had given consent, and the passport was in her hands. Ninety such emergency passports have been issued.

Harry K. Bolds, director of the bureau, has sent a circular letter to the consuls from the state and federal courts in New England, telling them the applications for passports are now being received, requesting them to have applicants communicate direct with the Boston office. By so doing, the time required to obtain a passport will be one-third what it formerly was.

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Mr. Machado was questioned by Arthur C. Wedle, chairman of the Eastern Massachusetts Public Trustee, who is also acting as counsel for the company. Mr. Wedle introduced the evidence relative to pension and insurance to offset the argument of the men that they are underpaid. Mr. Machado said he is neither interested in the pension system or insurance protection and he believed his fellow workers felt the same.

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During July, 132,374 tons of domestic anthracite were received at Boston, in addition to 190,000 tons of Welsh anthracite. One year ago the July figures were 125,399 tons of domestic and no foreign. Of the total July receipts this year 91,365 tons arrived by sea and 41,000 by rail. One year ago the sea receipts were 96,545 and the rail 23,854. The total receipts of the current year amount to 362,286.

Receipts of anthracite at Boston during the month of July were the heaviest of any one month since last winter, according to statistics compiled by the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange which took over the statistical work formerly done by the Boston Chamber of Commerce following the organization of the exchange.

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RADIO

Evening Features

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNRA, Boston, Mass. (112 Meters)
8 p. m.—Studio program by artists from Moncton, N. B., followed by CNRA Dance Orchestra.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME
CNAC, Montreal, Que. (111 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dinner program by orchestra; talk on Quebec's attractions.
11:30 p. m.—Dance program.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (298.3 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance. Sherman Johnson, orchestra director; Billy Losses, 6:35—Road Conditions; D. S. Hickox, Boston Motor Club, 7:30—Music; Orchestra direction, Frank F. Dodge.

WEEL, Boston, Mass. (472.5 Meters)
7 to 10 p. m.—National program from New York.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (582.5 Meters)

8 p. m.—Leo Hoffman ensemble, 5:20—Baseball scores, games played in the Eastern, American and National leagues. 8—Program of ukulele, selected pieces. 10—Dinner program by orchestra; talk by Kathryn Horan, dramatic soprano, accompanied by Mrs. Ralph Burton on piano. 11—Marie Hirsch, violinist. 12—Brunswick Orchestra, 9:20—Marked report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture, 6:35—World market survey from the Department of Commerce at Boston; late news from the National Weather Service.

WTCI, Hartford, Conn. (848.4 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner music; 6:30—Weather report and baseball scores.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (875.5 Meters)
6:20 p. m.—Address, "Some of Four Trees Need Help"; "Unconventional Cheap Appeal," by Harold B. Tukey, writer; 7—New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y.; 7:35—Bee talk, by J. A. Huguenot; 7:45—Program from studio; 8:35—"Love's Story," by Mrs. George L. Miller; 9:25—New York Philharmonic Orchestra symphony program from Lewisohn Stadium, New York City; 10:30—Concert, Radio Broadcasters' Fund; E. Ellington, oboe, and Ethel Osterhout, pianist; 11:30—Meadoworchestra from Washington.

WFAB, New York City (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; Columbia University lecture; Toliette Instrumental Trio, girls' opera; "Nostalgia" by W.E.A.F. Open Concert, with orchestra accompaniment under direction of Cesare Sodero.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Frank Daley's talk, 6:30—Vanderbilt orchestra, 6:50—Final baseball scores, 7:30—"The Story of Ceylon"; 7:35—Studium concert, Ruprecht Gang conductor, 9:30—William Allyn, chief steward of "Berengaria"; 10:30—Music.

WXY, New York City (405 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Ambassador trio, Henry der Zanden director, 7:15—Zoological Society series; "An Emu Family"; 7:30—H. E. Egan, violinist; 8:30—Euse Dawson, accompanist; 9:30—Edith Ellsworth; 10:30—Borsig orchestra.

WGBS, New York City (316 Meters)
6 p. m.—Radio instructions for beginners; Julius Bressler, 6:10—Dance orchestra; 6:30—Paul Gallico, sport talk; 6:45—Candida, 7:30—Women in fashion; 7:30—Women's quartet, 7:30—argentine Volavay, concert pianist; 10:30—"The Story of Ceylon"; 11:30—Peer Gynt, special presentation; 12:30—Orchestra and professional castmatized and directed by Arnold Castagnetti; 1:30—"The Story of the English Singing Society"; 9:30—Meyer Davis' orchestra; 10:30—Interview with Paul Mitchell by Terese Rose Nagel.

WPA, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music; 7:30—Franklin Concert Orchestra; direction of Irving Oppenheim, 6:30—United States Department of Agriculture; 7:30—"The Story of Ceylon"; 8:30—Music; final baseball scores, 9:30—Emo! Weekly from Steel City; 9:45—Recital, popular soloists; Jean Wiener, 10:30—Dance orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (489 Meters)
6 p. m.—Dinner music; 7:30—Franklin Concert Orchestra; direction of Irving Oppenheim, 6:30—United States Department of Agriculture; 7:30—"The Story of Ceylon"; 8:30—Music; final baseball scores, 9:30—Emo! Weekly from Steel City; 9:45—Recital, popular soloists; Jean Wiener, 10:30—Dance orchestra.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (489 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—"Over the Seven Seas"; 7:30 p. m.—Philharmonic concert from the Lewisohn Stadium, N. Y.; 10:30—Robert Lupino's Mayflower Orchestra.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (300 Meters)

7 p. m.—Baseball scores of the National, American, American Association and International leagues; 8:45—Hour of Music.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner music; Vincent Lopez, Dance Orchestra, 7:30—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner dance concert by Marie Moore's Melody Maids; 8—Musical drama from studio.

WKRC, Cincinnati, O. (422.5 Meters)
10 p. m.—Studio program, 7:30—Talk; 10:30—Marion McKay's Orchestra.

WREK, Lansing, Mich. (285 Meters)
1:15 p. m.—Band concert; 6—Glee club, 10—Dinner program; 10:30—Weather report and baseball scores.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (322.7 Meters)
5 p. m.—Dinner concert, 7:30—Concert in New York.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
WUCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis, Minn. (417 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Baseball scores of the National, American, American Association and International leagues; 8:45—Hour of Music.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (482 Meters)
5:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, 6:30—Music; 7:30—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAE, Cleveland, O. (350 Meters)
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WFKC, Cincinnati, O. (422.5 Meters)
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6:30 p. m.—Baseball scores of the National, American, American Association and International leagues; 8:45—Hour of Music.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
6:30 p. m.—Lullaby time, 7:45—Dance music; 8:30—Evening R. F. D. program, 9:30—Production, "A Night on a Plantation."

WWD, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Southern Illinois Symphony Orchestra; 10:30—Three-minute talk; baseball scores.

WHAZ, Louisville, Ky. (299.5 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Southern Illinois Symphony Orchestra; 10:30—Three-minute talk; baseball scores.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (344.5 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert by the Southern Illinois Symphony Orchestra; 10:30—Three-minute talk; baseball scores.

WWHO, Des Moines, Ia. (226 Meters)
7:30 to 9 p. m.—Musical program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (228 Meters)
8 p. m.—Dinner program, 7:10—Radio reports; 8:30—Concert by the Classical program, 9:30—Orchestra.

WIBA, Dallas, Tex. (414 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Freddie Moore and his Black and Gold Orchestra, 8:30—Emmett Peck, violinist, with other Dallas artists; 11-G, Haydn Jones, tenor, with co-operating musical entertainers.

WKRQ, Cincinnati, O. (422 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Weekend book review; Miss A. B. Clark, 8:30—Popular song features; 9—Popular song features; 10—Purple Gown, 10:30—Orchestra.

WLCI, Cincinnati, O. (422.5 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, orchestra directed by Robert C. Eger, 9:30—Talk; 10:30—Francis Potter's banjo orchestra.

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8:30 p. m.—Weekend book review; Miss A. B. Clark, 8:30—Popular song features; 9—Popular song features; 10—Purple Gown, 10:30—Orchestra.

WLCI, Cincinnati, O. (422.5 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert, orchestra directed by Robert C. Eger, 9:30—Talk; 10:30—Francis Potter's banjo orchestra.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (344.5 Meters)
8:30 p. m.—Concert by the Southern Illinois Symphony Orchestra; 10:30—Three-minute talk; baseball scores.

WWHO, Des Moines, Ia. (226 Meters)
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WIBA, Dallas, Tex. (414 Meters)
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WWHO, Des Moines

Theatrical News of the World

Shakespeare in London Schools —A Talk With Ben Greet

Special from Monitor Bureau

BECAUSE the work is quietly and unostentatiously done, the public is not fully aware how many thousands of London school children are now being given opportunity to see Shakespeare's plays well acted upon a stage. Such however, is the fact; and the men to whom principally London owes the inception and execution of this valuable work are Stewart Headlam—formerly chairman of the education committee of the London County Council—and that fine Shakespearean actor Ben Greet, whose company is now appearing—as an experimental Elizabethan comedy and Shakespeare—at the Regent Street Polytechnic, London. There, in that center of many activities, had a talk with the manager about his work, prior to the rise of the curtain upon a matinee of "The School for Scandal."

"How did you come to be a Shakespearean actor, and to do the work that you are doing now?"

"Well," said Mr. Greet, "it is a long story; but, briefly, what happened was this. When—though already possessing some experience as a Shakespearean actor—I was still very young in my profession, my agent obtained for me an engagement to play the Apothecary in 'Romeo and Juliet' at the Lyceum, under Mary Anderson, in 1883.

"*Everyman*."

"A year later I went to the Haymarket. After two or three years of 'Everyman' duty, feeling the need for more solid and less ephemeral work, I turned my energies again to Elizabethan drama, starting in 1886 my open-air plays which I have continued ever since. Besides Shakespeare I interested myself in the morality, 'Everyman,' which William Poel had revived, for the Elizabethan Stage Society, and in which I worked with him at the Imperial Westminster, in 1902. Subsequently I took the play to America, where its success caused quite a renaissance to the theater of that country. My American experiences are being written in book form."

"I signed some 12 years in America, returning to England in 1914, when I went straight to the Old Vic, to give what help I could to Miss Baylis at the one theater my parents had forbidden me in my early theater-going days. Then came those trying war years, when that playhouse, now so prosperous, was struggling for existence and receiving about as many bombs as bank notes. However, Miss Baylis and I stuck to it, working together, putting on 24 Shakespearean plays and 15 others, and overcoming great difficulties as best I might."

Sadlers Wells

"I foresaw that the work would bring me greater opportunities at the time to Miss Baylis that we ought, if possible, to acquire Sadlers Wells Theater so that we could work the two houses together and economize time and labor by the exchange of companies. So that idea, you see, is not quite so novel as some people suppose. Sadlers Wells Theater was then in a ruinous condition. When I saw it about that time, I found a burst water-pipe engulfing itself over an already ruined stage, and the rest of the building going equally to decay. A few producers named Röhl took the theater over and started to repair it, but he came to grief financially, and the famous old building is now, I think, in nearly as deplorable a condition as before."

"And how did you come to begin your Shakespearean work for the children?"

"Well, long before the Old Vic, Mr. Headlam had been working on behalf of the London school children in such matters as the provision of books and of breakfasts, and it was in 1888 that he proposed my giving plays to the schools in the town halls of London. During my absence in America these were continued by Mr. Poel. When I returned to London my voluntary work at the Vic caused Mr. Headlam to be interested, and through his influence with the London County Coun-

doubtless enjoy it, only in the sequence where she playing a detective, disguises herself in a suit of men's clothes much too big for her, does she have an opportunity to do anything she hasn't done before. In this ridiculous get up, however, she for the time remains one of Charlie Chaplin. Playing opposite Miss Daniels, Rod La Rocque strangles manfully with the incredible rôle of an amateur author who drives a taxi cab around Manhattan in search of an inspiration."



BEN GREET

Council's request, I began to tackle the problem of giving Shakespeare to schools all over England. The children, I found, had enormous enjoyment—especially boys. By these performances, when the element was withdrawn, I found myself practically stranded for dates, six other Shakespearean companies having formed themselves meanwhile; so since then I have devoted myself to giving plays in odd corners—the like of the Poly—whose management, I must tell you, wishes to extend the usefulness of the institution by including the acted as well as the screen play. However, Miss Baylis and I stuck to it, working together, putting on 24 Shakespearean plays and 15 others, and overcoming great difficulties as best I might."

P. A.

"Quite soon I intend to make tracks for France, Italy and possibly Germany also, where they want to see us. Meanwhile we need a good deal of encouragement to the employee, and the husband's financial backer, make an unusual picture. Only these four principals are needed. There is no heavy man nor villainess. There is no melodramatic compulsion nor spectacular punch at the end. Ford Sterling's purely pantomimic recital of the husband's occupation before he married is an especially good bit. Simply with a constant supply of fresh detailed 'business' and four admirable actors to do his bidding, Mr. St. Clair serves up over an hour's worth of sustained entertainment."

Bebe Daniels in
a New Photoplay

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Rialto Theater, "Wild, Wild Susan," a picturization of a story by Steuart Emery; directed by Edward Sutherland.

Bebe Daniels' newest picture shows how difficult it must be to supply her sparkling personality with suitable story material, for "Wild, Wild Susan" is forced and artificial throughout and even lacks enough humor to recommend it. While Miss Daniels' numerous following will

A Well-Directed Film

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.—Rialto Theater, "The Trouble With Wives," by Sada Cowan and Howard Higgin. That it is not what one does but how one does it that counts most in the entertainment world is established by the excellence of "The Trouble With Wives" as a picture. A happily married young couple nearly become separated by the wife's unfounded suspicions of her husband's infidelity. The husband, an employe, is recruited by the employee's marriage to a mutual friend. After announcing, in the beginning, that she believes the trouble with wives is that they do not trust their husbands, the wife proceeds to mistrust her own. Made to learn the truth of her initial belief all over again, she concludes that the trouble with wives is—husbands. However, the good direction of Malcolm St. Clair and the polished performances of Florence Vidor as the wife, Tom Moore as the husband, and Fred Astaire as the employee, and Forn Sterling as the husband's financial backer, make this an unusual picture. Only these four principals are needed. There is no heavy man nor villainess. There is no melodramatic compulsion nor spectacular punch at the end. Ford Sterling's purely pantomimic recital of the husband's occupation before he married is an especially good bit. Simply with a constant supply of fresh detailed "business" and four admirable actors to do his bidding, Mr. St. Clair serves up over an hour's worth of sustained entertainment.

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Theatrical News of the World

On Applause

By J. T. GREEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, July 21

TO ME the study of applause is a source of perennial interest. The dramatic critic diagnoses at a glance, or I should rather say, at a sound, the undercurrent of applause in the theater. He could almost graduate it like music from adagio to fortissimo and every chord of the noise indicates to him what is really going on in the multitudinous heart of the audience. Thus there is:

1. The applause obligato. A strident, rather irritating manifestation of the merriment, glee and fun of the management, feelings of something for nothing, bound to return thanks by clapping, even if it is merely mechanical without reason in its tone.

2. The applause of welcome. A pretty greeting of encouragement to favorites, very markedly attuned according to the popularity of the actor.

3. The applause of agreeable surprise and spontaneous approval. It occurs often after a scene and when the impersonator of a small part hits home it means as a special tribute.

4. The applause after each act. As carefully timed as a thermometer, one can read in it "extremo," to adopt the French meaning, a certain juke-warmness of appreciation of the play; but a compliment bestowed on the actors; contentment, when the ring is strident, staccato, several times repeated; enthusiasm, when the hands entwine to meet in chafing-links and the fervor at length dissolves itself into struggling echoes; fraticles, when bravos and other inarticulate sounds from all sides of the house intermingling with uproarious hammering of hands unending, till the lights in the house go up in a signal of "received with thanks and now let the actors get on with their dressing for the next act."

On a first night the applause clearly indicates how the wind blows, but only to the initiated. The casual visitor hearing it may believe that the play and its performance are excellent, whereas to the initiated, who tell you that all this noise means nothing; that it is idle sound, that rends the air but does not reverberate—in other words, that there is no heart in it. It is akin to "many thanks for a pleasant evening" when within you sigh: thank goodness that is over.

The play may run a fortnight or so, and the ovation was merely a kind of solace to the manager or to the leading actor while good will in the past would command at least outward encouragement. Again, Pirandello's outlook upon human life is at once kindly, tolerant and ironical. He is a mystical rationalist, of a subtle kind, modern in his scorn for all superficialities and shams, and in his resolute determination to get past the shows of things and to penetrate, if he can, through the maze of human words into the reality that lies behind. All his plays might fairly be entitled "The Truth" as seen by him of course, and his philosophy is summed up in the phrase in "Hamlet"—"Henry IV's" penetrating mentality, hovering deliberately between actuality and illusion. His performance would suffer little, if at all, by comparison with that of Ruggiero Ruggeri. Mr. Milton deserved the ovation which he got for a performance that must help to consolidate his place among the classical actors of today, and should be seen by all who would understand Pirandello.

Fortified by the name part, upon which all present was in safe hands, Ernest Miller possesses those necessary qualities of fantastical and introspective imagination, as well as the executive and technical abilities without which the audience cannot be made to feel them. He was able, from his first entrance, to create and sustain the author's conception of "Henry IV's" penetrating mentality, hovering deliberately between actuality and illusion. His performance would suffer little, if at all, by comparison with that of Ruggiero Ruggeri. Mr. Milton deserved the ovation which he got for a performance that must help to consolidate his place among the classical actors of today, and should be seen by all who would understand Pirandello.

During the short season in Vienna that he has just ended, he was dimmed, one was able to appreciate the ability of Tilla Durieux, who was playing the title rôle. Although Wedekind was undoubtedly a great talent and Karlheinz Martin is an able producer, one realized finally he was the chief artist in the performance who counted and who earned our applause.

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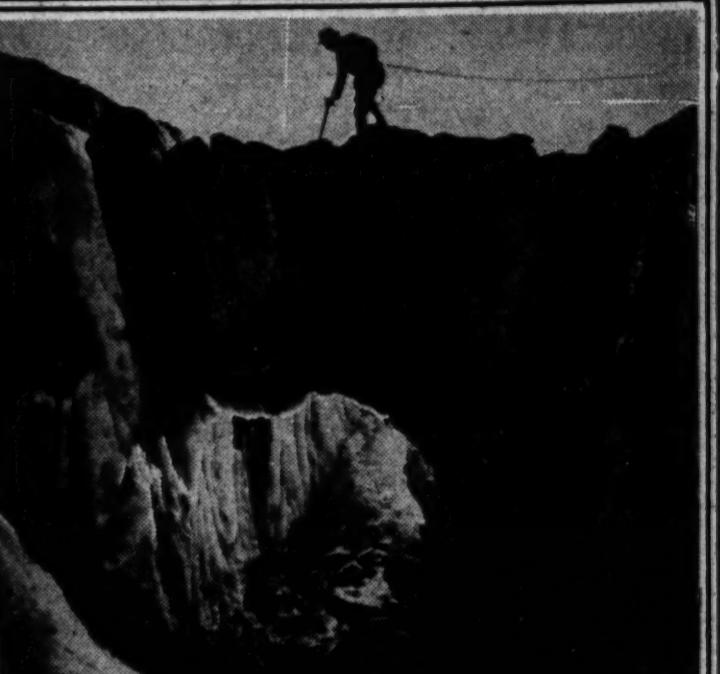
"They Came to the Delectable Mountains"

Pilgrim's Progress



¶ Dazzling snow fields and magnificent vistas greet the eye of the vacationist on the sky-line trail in Rainier National Park. Surely this portion of Paradise Valley was well named.

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¶ The comfortable speed of about a foot a day gives the Swiss glacier time enough to do a little carving on the side, as witness this beautiful natural ice bridge. J. Gaberell, Zurich



¶ An outing in Rainier National Park is scarcely complete unless a trip of exploration over Paradise Glacier is made. This party has called a halt on the lip of a crevasse 200 feet deep.

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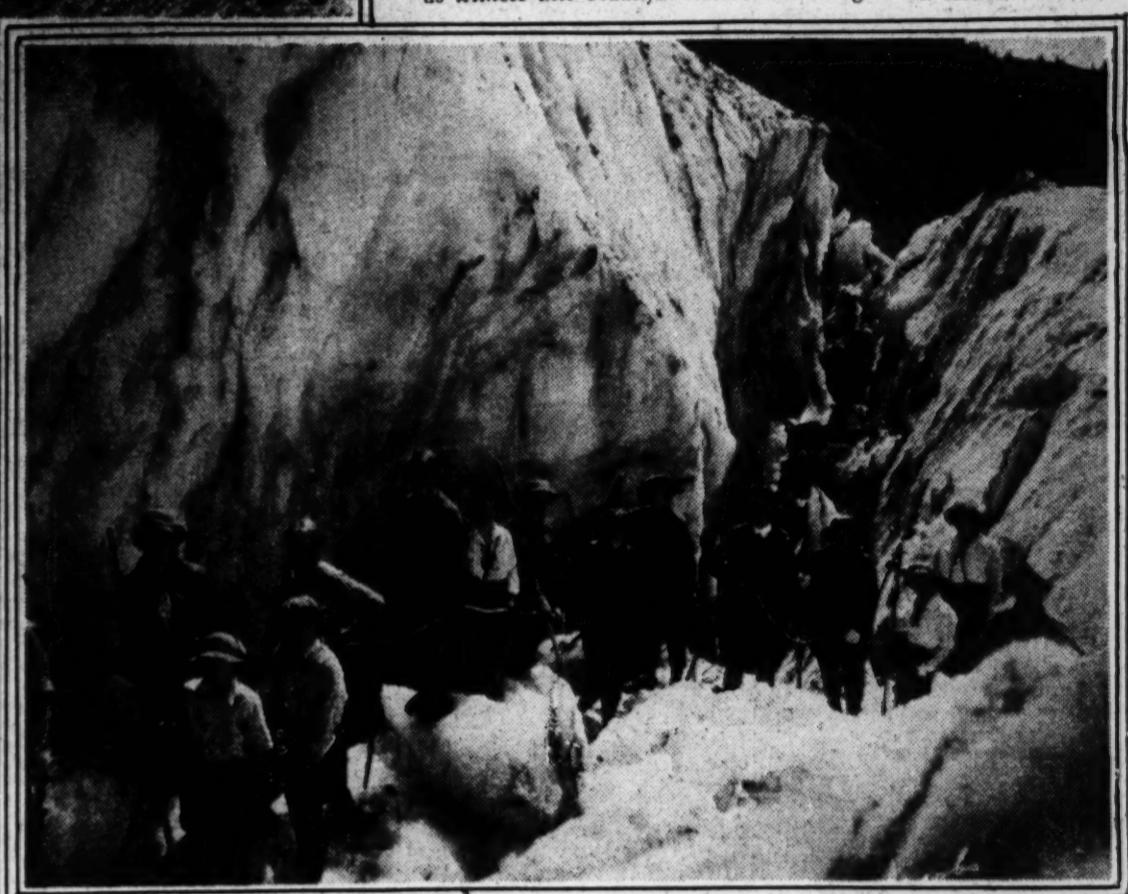


¶ For the mountain climber who cannot visit the Alps there are the Selkirk Mountains of British Columbia, known widely as the "Alps of America." Licensed Swiss guides are on hand whenever the climber starts up Mt. Peak, for the Illecillewaet Glacier below is not an inviting landing.

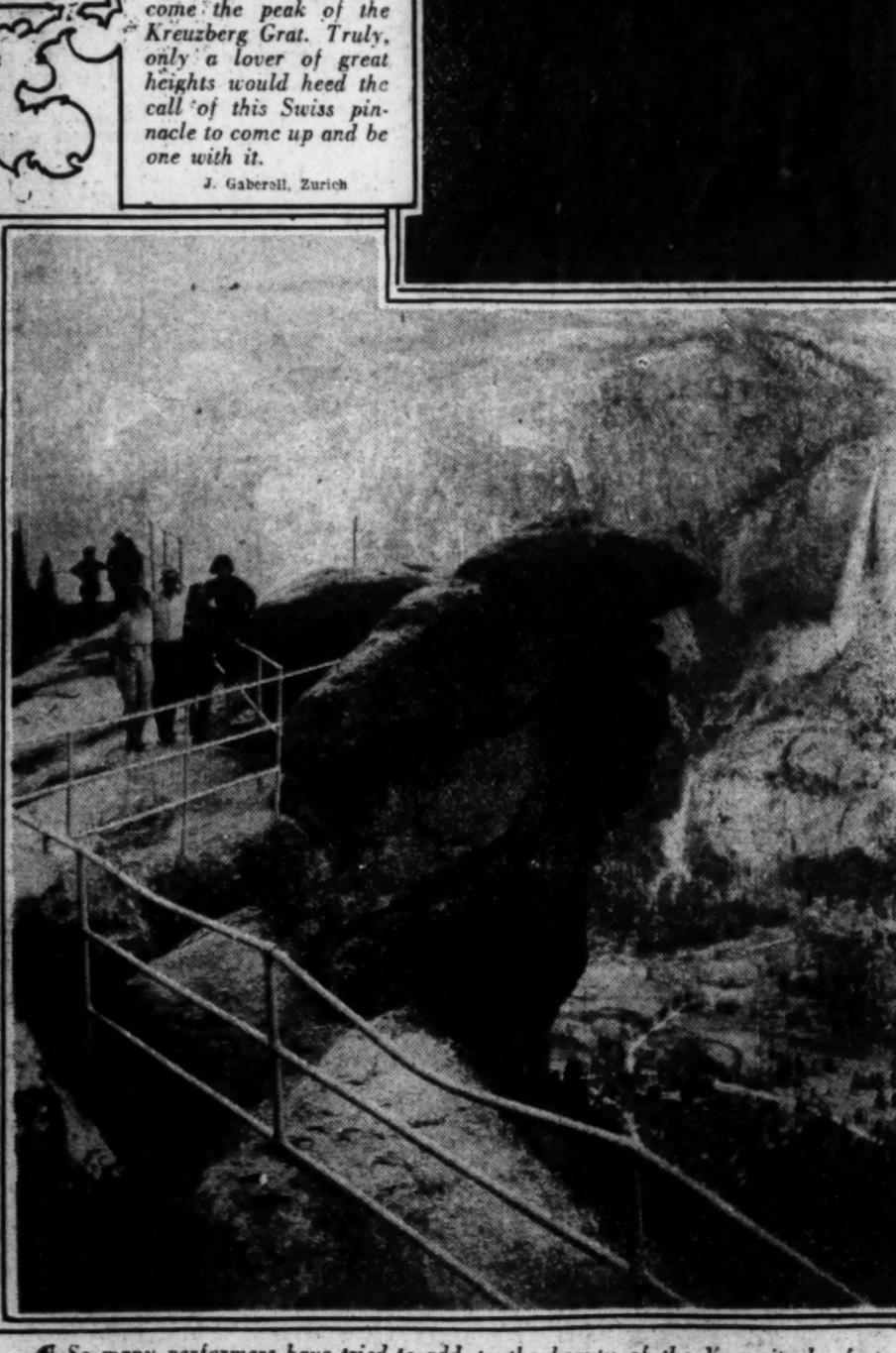
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¶ If there is not already the word "alpinophile," it still is not too late to coin it for the alpinist who has climbed from crag to crag to become the peak of the Kreuzberg Grat. Truly, only a lover of great heights would heed the call of this Swiss pinnacle to come up and be one with it.

J. Gaberell, Zurich



¶ Unlike its sister the river, the glacier must break when it encounters a hump, and these cracks, such as this Nisqually Glacier crevasse, always provide cool paths of exploration. Keystone View Co.



¶ Some of the faith that removes mountains is helpful in climbing some of them, especially those wild, rugged peaks in the Canadian Rockies that so endear Banff, Alberta, to the climber.

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¶ So many performers have tried to add to the beauty of the Yosemite by feats on Overhanging Rock (3254 feet above the valley), that park officials were moved recently to put up a restraining fence.

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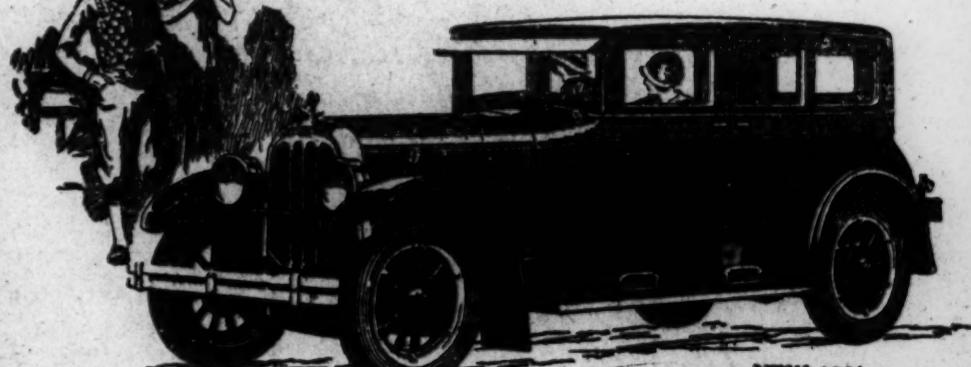
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Two Longfellow or One?

TO MOST readers it would seem quite superfluous to reconsider the American whose poetry for three-quarters of a century has been more widely read than that of any other who ever wrote on this continent. The position of the one non-English man of letters who is honored with a memorial in Westminster Abbey would seem clear and secure beyond cavil. Yet Longfellow's place in our literary world is so anomalous as to demand clarification. Both to him and to ourselves we owe the effort of a fresh presentation of his work. For I am sure that others besides myself in this generation have been perplexed by the existence of two Longfellow. There is the one who stands first among the poets "prescribed" in the public schools; the same who from a universal reference could probably emerge as America's laureate. He is the Longfellow who likewise among English-speaking peoples round the globe is the best-known and best-loved poet of the New World. But then there is another Longfellow, a poet who in academic and critical circles is not read, who is accorded only conventional recognition in the history of literature or given scant recognition at all, or who is looked upon with condescension or even mild contempt. While he is the only American poet in whose honor an international association is actively maintained with regular offerings of a program, none of equal eminence receives such slight attention from professors and critics, not to say contemporary makers of poetry or literature in general. With all of these classes of persons he is far out of date.

Recently the estimates of two English writers came before me: the one as a stimulus and challenge, the other as an illumination. The latter is Alfred Noyes' essay, "Longfellow and Modern Critics," a brief but brilliant defense of the poet's enduring qualities against disapproving indifference. With seer-like sympathy, focusing often in eloquent terms this contemporary post-critic with a few perfectly selected illustrations demonstrates Longfellow's most characteristic and universal strains. He shows how contemporary criticism when it notices the American at all chooses his inferior work as typical and betrays both ignorance and obtuseness in the presence of the best. Though short and very condensed, the essay is the best appreciation of its subject that I know within equal compass, and, more important at this particular time, it should prove a powerful influence in setting the slow-moving obscured Longfellow from so many and bringing him forth again into the light of appreciation where he belongs. To those whose aesthetic and human sympathies may be engaged at all by the poetry which suffuses common experience with quiet beauty," Mr. Noyes' essay will prove a revelation. Should such a much-needed re-

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and also in the New, Old England at least has acclaimed him as one of the few universal spokesmen of the race that speaks the English tongue.

"His art was never rich or varied," insists one of the chief antiquologists of American poetry, for whom I have usually much respect. That may be a question of opinion or more properly of definition. One who merely turns the leaves of his verse cannot doubt that he is a many-sided man and a many-sided poet. He has something of abiding value both in simple beauty and simple human meanings for every one—for the child, for the scholar, for the men and women who can accept poetry as human nature's daily food, and not as the entertainment of the cabaret. For them there is only one Longfellow. P. K.

Old Gum Tree

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor**
And underneath the eucalyptus tree
Dark-vested chorals bands of shadows
dance.

In measured movements,
Measured sounds,
Responding to Edolian minstrel lead,
The circling choristers chant their
lyric hymns:

Singing of ancient myths and
legends;

Singing of comforting devotions—
Smoke of altar-fire and hearth
stone,

and the droning of a song.

And the old gum tree stands,
Sun-beamed, with a mountain for a
background.

Benevolently communing with earth,
and man, and beast;

Stands massive,

Tempest-polished,
Gently bending from an outlook on
the sky

To join with white-armed rhythm in
the shadow melody:

Singing of ancient myths and
legends;

Singing of comforting devotions—
Adobe houses, terra cotta water
jars,

and the strumming of guitars.

Cora C. Butler.

*Inspired by Arthur Miller's Drypoint.
June 26, 1925.

Poets in Baghdad

Poetry was, you see, worth practicing in Baghdad in those days; nor had the poets any shame in accepting presents. What prince liked to give it was not for poets to analyze or refuse. Al-Molzi Ibn Badis, sovereign of Ifrikyia and the son of Badis, was a patron indeed. "Poets," says Ibn Khalil, "were loud in his praise. Literary men courted his patronage, and all who hoped for gain made their halting places in 'Evangeline' preceded Lowell's strongly and quaintly favored "Biglow Papers" and that "The Courtship of Miles Standish" antedated Whittier's "Snowbound." Prior to Longfellow's two long poems nothing comparable in verse treatment of early colonial life had been attempted. These are permanent contributions not only to American literature, but to the world's poetry.

A still more difficult to achieve is that embodiment of the earlier life of mankind on this continent, going back into incalculable antiquity. Highly idealized, and partial as the picture is (as it necessarily must be), "Hiawatha" remains, as it is likely to remain, the most sympathetic poetic presentation of the red man. By the power of imaginative penetration; by incorporating upwards of a hundred and fifty Indian words into his narrative and by stimulating their turn of phrase, he rendered to us the spirit of these aborigines.

Among the lavish patrons of poets Saif Ad-Dawlat stands high. It is related that he used to give his audience in the city of Aleppo the poets were reciting verses in his praise, when an Arab of the desert, in saffron attire, stepped forward and repeated these lines: "My means are spent, but I have reached my journey's end. This is the glory of all other cities, and thou, Emir! art the ornament whereby the Arabs surpass the rest of men. Fortune, thy slave, has wronged us; and to these we have recourse against thy slave's injustice."

Exclaimed the prince, "Thou hast done it admirably." He then ordered him a present of two hundred gold pieces.

Abu 'l-Kasim Othman Ibn Muhammad, a native of Irak and kadi of Ain Zirba, relates as follows: "I was at an audience given by Saif Ad-Dawlat at Aleppo, when the kadi Abu Nasr Muhammad Ibn Muhammad An-Naisapuri went up to him, and having drawn an empty purse and a roll of paper out of his sleeve, he asked and obtained permission to recite a poem which was written on the paper. He then commenced his kasaada, the first line of which was: 'Thy wond'rous generosity is still the same; thy power is uncontrollable, and thy servant stands in need of one thousand pieces of silver.'

When the poet had finished, Saif Ad-Dawlat burst into a fit of laughter and ordered him a thousand pieces of gold, which were immediately put into the purse he had presented to him.

Here is a delightful account of the relations between a crafty poet and a patroon who was a wholly a fool. Abu Dulaf was a spirited, noble, and generous chief, highly extolled for his liberality, courage, and enterprise, noted for his victories and his beneficence. Men distinguished in literature, derived instruction from his discourse, and his talent was conspicuous even in the art of vocal music. His praises were celebrated in kasaadas of the greatest beauty. Bakr Ibn An-Natthal said of him: "O thou who pursuest the study of alchemy, the great alchemy consists in praising the son of Isa. Was there but one dirhem in the world, thou wouldst obtain it by this means."

It is stated that, for these two verses, Abu Dulaf gave Ibn An-Natthal ten thousand dirhams. The poet then ceased, visiting him for some time and employed the money in the purchase of a village or estate on the river Obolla. He afterwards went to see him, and addressed him in these words: "Thanks to God, I have purchased an estate on the Obolla, a crown'd by a pavilion erected in marble. It has a sister beside it which is now on sale, and you have always money to bestow."

"How much?" said Abu Dulaf, "is the price of that sister?"

The poet answered: "Ten thousand dirhams."

Who have faith in God and nature, believe that in all ages Every human heart is human, That in even savage bosoms There are longings, yearnings, strivings.

For the good they comprehend not, That the feeble hands and helpless, Groping blindly in the darkness, Touch God's right hand in the darkness.

And are lifted up and strengthened— Listen to this simple story. To this song of Hiawatha!

Ye whose hearts are fresh and full,

Who have faith in God and nature, Believe that in all ages Every human heart is human, That in even savage bosoms There are longings, yearnings, strivings.

For the good they comprehend not, That the feeble hands and helpless, Groping blindly in the darkness, Touch God's right hand in the darkness.

And are lifted up and strengthened— Listen to this simple story. To this song of Hiawatha!

The same Longfellow who first went to Europe as a youth of nineteen to learn the modern literatures of the Old World and who repaid thither at regular intervals to perfect himself as a professor of modern languages, found after all the most fruitful soil about him in Maine and Massachusetts. And just because he was "progressive" enough in his vision of his art to adapt the best he could find in the Old World

and said: "Recollect that the Obolla is a large river, with many estates situated on it, and that each of these sisters has another at her side; so if thou openest such a door as that, it will lead to a breach between us. Be content with what thou hast now got, and let this be a point agreed on."

The poet then offered up prayers for his welfare and withdrew.—E. V. Lucas, in "A Boswell of Baghdad."



Arab Children of Algiers

Old Algiers

EMPOWERED in the luxuriant verdure of the Sahel, a chain of hills parallel to the northern coast of Africa, the beautiful city of Algiers rises from the water's edge in a succession of dazzling white terraces and glistening domes and parapets. The view from the sea is one of great beauty, and a nearer approach only makes the effect more imposing and picturesque. Algiers is doubly interesting because it is like two cities whose people are far apart in their ideals and customs; that the distinction in their habitations, also, is very strikingly apparent.

Exclaimed the prince, "Thou hast done it admirably." He then ordered him a present of two hundred gold pieces.

Blue and silver herons, standing thoughtfully in the water's edge, are mirrored on its face; rabbits come up its sloping shores to nibble its deep green grasses and mingle with the pearl-grey wood pigeons in the hunt for hidden seeds; while its smooth, clear surface is plowed by matronly mallard ducks and red-billed moor hens which have their apartments among the thickly overhanging fags and reeds. None of the inhabitants, furred or feathered, pays the slightest attention to the rescue of her offspring. She warns them to stay close to the shore as she, with a characteristic bobbing of her head, goes foraging for food. As soon as she finds a tit-bit, she immediately makes for the nursery with a twit-trit-tri-ump. She carries the food down to her little pink bills that they can pluck delightedly out of her mouth with

within three or four days the moon-chicks become more venturesome, and soon they begin to lighten their mother's task by hunting their own food in and out of the water. Presently they find themselves in the thick of a passing fleet of ducklings, and then they can pluck them off with a rich comedy.

The mother duck, suddenly beholding a dark stranger among her golden ducklings, comes to her aid with a large beak. The mother hen scolded and shrieking rushes to the rescue of her offspring. The two come together with a flutter of wings and a dash of spray. High words are exchanged. The moor hen is much the smaller and lighter, but her agility and sharp beak make her a formidable opponent, and the duck is glad to draw off with her, wondering feet.

Each mother claims the triumph, the moon hen driving her offspring home ahead of her with excited clucks, and the duck dipping her head in the water to search for food. They let go of each other's wings as it has been a flaming victory.

Other understandings and consequent hostilities ensue until both mother duck and moor hen find that there is ample food and room in the pond for all, and both sides thereafter accord each other mutual respect.

All this time the herons look on in superior silence, and repose. A blackbird is singing in the copse which includes the head of the pool; rabbits run across the grassy bank; the plan trees; and swarms of sparrows compete with the wood pigeons for the crumbs thrown by a passing nursemaid from the fence, well strung with human smiles.

Nature herself must have smiled in the making of these miniature creatures. They are so absurd and infantile, so artless of eye, so zestful in the exploration of weeds and yelli pads. The mother sits among them like an ocean liner surrounded by noisy tugs. As she moves watchfully among them she keeps up a contented, low-keyed coo. This note, however, is sharply changed at the sight of a cat or a passing keeper. She whisks on her step, utters a series of guttural quacks which bring the children like arrows sped at such a time or when an appetizing morsel comes in view is astonishing. They lift themselves bodily, and with only their toes touching the water, half fly and half skate to their goal.

Almost at the same time the young of the moor hen—little globes of soot—begin to appear. They were hatched among the rushes so close to the water's edge that almost as soon as they were born they tumbled off their platform of sticks into the pool. This was the first necessary step in their education, teaching them that their feet, though not

so

black

menace

of a crow

Holds his gaze; his empire lies

Bright with wheat and green bright

trees

Underneath his thankful eyes.

The horizon widens, breaks,

Unconscious; he stands

Holding cornfields to his breast,

And the harvest in his hands.

Ploughman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Upon the rim of morning he
Stands before the stars are gone;
August walks ahead of him
Through the fields of golden corn.

August takes him by the hand;
Up—an early bird goes by;
Then the timberline is clean,
Taut against the brimming sky.

No black menace of a crow
Holds his gaze; his empire lies

Bright with wheat and green bright

trees

Underneath his thankful eyes.

The horizon widens, breaks,

Unconscious; he stands

Holding cornfields to his breast,

And the harvest in his hands.

Harold Vinal.

Prevention

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE old proverb that "prevention is better than cure" points to the general belief that humanity dreads suffering and inharmony, and would avoid it by any means, if it knew how. Everywhere we see efforts being made to improve on past methods and to obviate, as far as possible, the repetition of discordant circumstances by lessening if not altogether destroying future risks. So far as this goes it is wisdom; but in spite of all these efforts, mankind is ceaselessly needing cure for some ill and even seems to have grasped little of the idea of prevention.

The world is getting accustomed to hearing of the wonderful cures of body and mind effected through the ministrations of Christian Science; and incontrovertible proofs of this healing work now meet with little opposition or disbelief.

The great majority of people have not yet, however, realized that by far the most wonderful part of the mission of Christian Science is to be found in its prevention of discord and disease, by given method and rule. Christian Science is the Christianity which Jesus taught and demonstrated, but its practical availability to all at this period was discovered by Mary Baker Eddy sixty years ago; and it is since her discovery that it has proved itself the way of salvation to mankind from all ills.

Christian Science teaches that the only true preventive of evil is the understanding of how to think rightly; for to think rightly leads to living rightly, which must result eventually in a perfectly harmonious state of existence. This is in accordance with the divine law given out by Moses in the book of Deuteronomy, "Thou shalt keep therefore his statutes, and his commandments,

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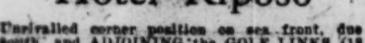


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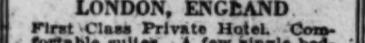
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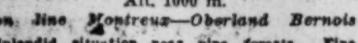
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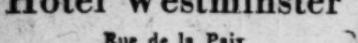
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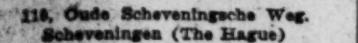
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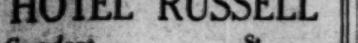
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LOWER COTTON PRICES CHECK CLOTH DEMAND

Market Easier, but Mills Are in Strong Position, With Stocks Low

NEW BEDFORD. Aug. 4 (Special)—A notably larger movement of cotton goods in primary markets during the last week or 10 days was somewhat checked over the week-end by the weakness in the raw cotton markets and prices that had advanced to higher levels and seemed likely to stay further, so far as the demand fell away.

The breaking of the drought in Texas and Oklahoma has been the main factor in the softness among traders and with the cotton future markets back at the levels prevailing before the bull demonstration growing out of the Government crop condition report, some of the mills in New England deemed the higher gray goods prices unjustified and withdrew from the market.

Those who have to provide for large needs in the case of cotton goods between now and the end of the year have not been so easily frightened. Their information gathered during the last three weeks has satisfied them that there is not much to fear from this time. The quotations based on less than 20 or 21-cent cotton, and they know enough about cotton mill costs to realize that present gray goods quotations are not high, even at the advanced levels under which they should decline materially under 20c. They have been slowly providing for their needs for the balance of the year, however, and making the best price bargains they could.

Heavy Goods Well Bought

The buying of heavy goods has been especially rapid, with heavy drills, heavy sheeting, and coarse satine all have come in for attention and orders placed, though not as large as usual, perhaps, have run into yards and pounds numbered in the millions during the last two weeks.

A number of mills and other users who serve the motor car trade have figured large in the buying, and cloth of various weights for rubberizing processes has been bought in volume. The fabric, too, has been used and has sold in a moderately satisfactory way, while bark makers, cloth manufacturers, and some of the larger converting houses have also been among the buyers.

The trading has absorbed nearly all the surplus stocks of unsold goods in primary channels, and there has been a growing difficulty in getting quick goods. Spots have brought small premiums in many constructions and have been running up to hard goods, among the southern mills that have been running steadily regardless of orders. Much of the trading has been in goods deliverable before Oct. 1, but there have been plenty of exceptions to this rule, some volume having been made for deliveries running into late fall and winter.

Surplus Stocks Dwindling

Printers have not been active' buyers recently, but the print cloth mills have found more demand for various constructions of the thin type, and some call for goods for bleaching purposes. While the market has been specially strong, having gained fully a half-cent in current market value over the figures prevailing a very few weeks ago. If the basis for the advance all along the line has not proved particularly strong, the absorption of surplus stocks in every quarter of the market is laying a firm and permanent foundation.

Standard 38% inch 6x60, 5.25 yard goods are being first at 9¾c for spots, with 10½c being the most popular, while 10¾c was the going figure for forward deliveries. On 38% inch 6x60 48s, 8¾c was the best that could be done on high grade goods for immediate shipment, while 8 to 9¾c was the range on forward deliveries.

Production Increasing

Fall weather was one of the first to advance its quotations on print cloths and was firm in maintaining the higher figures, even in the face of opposition from buyers. As a result the sales volume dropped off and 40c to 42c per pound was estimated to be the top for the week. The large sales for the last month, however, have placed the Fall River print cloth mills in the best position they have been in months, regard forward to forward business in the books.

Production is being increased very slowly, both in the print cloth mills and in the fine goods mills such as those of New Bedford. The latter are continuing to study the market in fabrics involving the use of constant increasing volumes of rayon and real silk and are in a comfortably solid position in respect to having constant idle spinning equipment. Fine goods of plain construction, made from all cotton have been in only moderate demand for the week, but there has been a strong call for fancies and novelties in the market.

Yarns have not been very lively, and spinners are not yet feeling very hopeful. Those of New England who have idle yarn machinery on their hands are trying their best to meet competition by finding themselves dispersed in many cases by southern competitors by a margin of 10 to 20 cents a pound on the finer numbers. This means that such prices sell less, even for southern spinners, but find no buyers but to wait until this is realized in the southern section of the industry.

New York Bank Stocks

Bid Ask

America... 283 First Ave... 2000
Am. Export... 255 First... 255 255

Am. Union... 163 Garfield... 360 360

Br. of U. S. 275 Greenwich... 415 415

Bowery... 850 Harriman... 450 500

Bryant... 215 Hanover... 1015 1050

Brown... 310... 120 140

Butch & D. 156... 160 Manhat Co... 180 187

do Europe... 160 Mech M... 415 425

Morgan... 190 Metrop... 180 190

Cent. Merc... 285 New Neth... 230 250

Chelesia Ex... 212 Peoples C... 240 240

Capitol N... 190 Park... 505 510

Cent. Merc... 290 Penn Ex... 117 120

Chase Corp... 326 Publ Morris... 405 500

Chem. & P. 683 678 Queens... 175 175

do Europe... 498 Seaboard... 550 610

Commerce 372 Standard... 350 415

Com. weatl... 312 Trade B... 530 540

Consolidated 225 Trade B... 250 260

Corp. Exch... 500 510 United Nat... 200 225

Cosmopolitan... 180... [Wash. Hts... 400]

do Europe... 1925 1924

Juno... 57... \$1,015,758 \$1,035,651

Bal. of tax... 812,234 783,650

"Surp of chgs... 10,783,105 10,444,912

Bal. of tax... 802,407 801,651

"Advt'd deduction and preferred divs. of subsidiaries

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Ajax Rubber 8s '28... 100 San Ant & P. 1st 4s '43... 85 1/2

Am. Ag Chem 7 1/2s '41... 105 1/2 Seab. A. L. 1st 4s '40... 80 1/2

Am. Chain deb 6s '33... 98 1/2 Seab. A. L. 2nd 4s '40... 80 1/2

Am. Car Co 7s... 101 1/2 Seab. A. L. con 6s '35... 95 1/2

Am. Cigar Co 6s... 97 1/2 Seab. A. L. con 6s '36... 95 1/2

Am. Smelting & Ref. 7s '47... 97 1/2 Sinclair Cr. O. 1st 4s '35... 108 1/2

Am. Sugar Refining 8s '37... 102 1/2 Sinclair Cr. O. 2nd 4s '35... 108 1/2

Am. Sugar 7s '38... 97 1/2 Sinclair Cr. O. 2nd 4s '36... 108 1/2

Am. T. & T. 1st 4s '35... 101 1/2 Sinclair Pipe L. 1st 4s '42... 84 1/2

Am. T. & T. 2d 4s '36... 98 1/2 Skidell O. 1st 4s '42... 100 1/2

Am. T. & T. 3d 4s '37... 96 1/2 Skidell O. 2nd 4s '42... 100 1/2

Am. W. Paper 1st 4s '38... 98 1/2 So. Pacific rig 4s '35... 87 1/2

Am. W. Paper 6s ct dp... 98 1/2 So. Ry. Ry. con 4s '42... 77 1/2

Am. W. Paper 6s ct dp... 100 1/2 So. Ry. Ry. con 4s '43... 108 1/2

Ansonia 6s '35... 98 1/2 So. Ry. Ry. con 4s '44... 108 1/2

Andes Corp deb 7s '43... 98 1/2 So. Ry. Ry. Mom 4s '44... 100 1/2

Am. Arbor 4s '35... 74 1/2 St. West Bell 7s '43... 56 1/2

Am. Cigar Co 6s '33... 98 1/2 Ste. 100 1/2 St. West Bell 7s '44... 56 1/2

Am. T. & T. 1st 4s '35... 101 1/2 Ste. Elec Power 6s '47... 102 1/2

Am. T. & T. 2d 4s '36... 98 1/2 Third Ave rig 4s '40... 60 1/2

Am. T. & T. 3d 4s '37... 96 1/2 Third Ave rig 4s '41... 64 1/2

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Am. T. & T. 2d 4s '67... 98 1/2 Tide Water Oil 6s '63... 101 1/2

Am. T. & T. 3d 4s '68... 98 1/2 Tide Water Oil 6s '64... 101 1/2

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Am. T. & T. 5th 4s '70... 98 1/2 Tide Water Oil 6s '66... 101 1/2

Am. T. & T. 6th 4s '71... 98 1/2 Tide Water Oil 6s '67... 101 1/2

Am. T. & T. 7th 4s '72... 98 1/2 Tide Water Oil 6s '68... 101 1/2

Am. T. & T. 8th 4s '73... 98 1/2 Tide Water Oil 6s '69... 101 1/2

Am. T. & T. 9th 4s '74...

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Terms moderate. Miss Budden.

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Heating and Power. Advice and Estimates free. Tel. 167.

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house arrangements. Box K-632. The Chris-

tian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Lon-

don, W. C. 2.

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house arrangements. Box K-632. The Chris-

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ROOMS WANTED

LONDON—Wanted 2 rooms with break-

fast from Aug. 2 to Aug. 15, near

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Box K-632. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Lon-

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See our advertisement on another page of this issue

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Day & Evening Gowns—Blouses

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Reliable goods at moderate prices.

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GOWNS Specialist

BLOUSES Moderate prices

6 ROYAL ARCADE LINGERIE Old Bond St., W. 1 and Piccadilly Arcade

Old Bond St., W. 1 and Piccadilly Arcade

Telephone Park 1183

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The reply of the German Government to the Anglo-French note on the proposed Rhineland pact completes another stage in the negotiations for security in western Europe. Taken by itself, it does not carry things very much further, save that it is couched in that conciliatory tone which has now fortunately replaced the minatory and recriminatory diplomatic exchanges of the earlier post-war period.

It is rather a number of comments designed to make clear the general German point of view and to pave the way for a three-cornered conference by avoiding the raising of contentious detail. To see its real significance it is necessary to consider the earlier stages of the negotiations which have preceded it.

They began with the German note of Feb. 9, last, in which the German Government proposed that the powers interested in the Rhineland, and particularly France, England, Germany and Italy, should enter "into a solemn obligation for a lengthy period—not to wage war against one another," and to settle their disputes by arbitration, and suggested a pact "expressly guaranteeing the present territorial status on the Rhine," by some form of joint and several guarantee. Such a pact was to include the demilitarization of the Rhineland as provided in the Treaty of Versailles.

To this advance the French Government, after long and detailed negotiations with the British Government, replied on June 16. It welcomed the German note, but made certain criticisms and counter proposals. The first was that a pact could only be concluded if Germany first entered the League of Nations. The second was that the pact must not involve any modification of the treaties of peace. The third was, while the conclusion of arbitration treaties would be a natural complement to a Rhineland pact, they must not prevent any signatory from taking action to enforce the provisions of already existing treaties (whether the treaties of Versailles or the treaties between France, Poland and Czechoslovakia).

To this note now comes the German reply of July 1. In the first section the German Government says that no modification of the peace treaties is proposed, but that it is obvious that, sooner or later, such modification must take place. In the second section it declares that it cannot possibly agree to the right of coercive action under treaties as contemplated by M. Briand, for it would be futile to build up an elaborate procedure for arbitration or conciliation under the League of Nations if any of the parties were to be free to take independent action without complying with that procedure. In the third section it says that it is willing to make entry into the League a part of the pact on condition that the obligation which Article 16 imposes on members to allow the passage of troops across their territory in League disputes is modified, and that some steps are taken to bring down the armaments of the Allies to figures nearer to those allowed to disarmed Germany.

So much for what may be called the formal side of discussion. These official dispatches, however, do not bring out all the real problems at stake—and especially two. On the one hand, Great Britain has made it clear that she will undertake no obligation whatever in eastern Europe, while France feels compelled to guarantee security to Poland and Czechoslovakia, and to promise that the treaty rights of these countries shall only be altered by a similar process of arbitration to that which she is asking Great Britain to give to herself. But this extension is very repugnant to Germany, and, in fact, it is very difficult to see how it is going to be possible to confine the pact to western Europe if two of the parties, France and Germany, are also committing themselves to similar engagements in the east, for a breach between the two would almost certainly lead to fighting in the west.

On the other hand, the combination of arbitration treaties with a declaration that the peace treaties cannot be modified must tend to crystallize still further the settlement of Versailles. People may differ today as to whether the peace treaties were good or bad and ought or ought not to be altered. But nobody disputes that twenty or thirty years hence they will have to be modified as the result of changes in population and political and economic conditions in the interval, and that unless they can be so modified war will sooner or later break out again. Yet every arbitration treaty tends to stereotype the status quo, because an arbitral court must give its judgment from the basis of existing treaties and international law.

There is no doubt that much time will pass before any pact arrangement is ready for signature. Many people believe that the negotiations have become so involved and complicated that they will end in some vague and rather meaningless generalities, and that the practical result or substance will be the entry of Germany into the League of Nations. But whatever is the final outcome, the fact that the three powers principally engaged in the World War have been able to thresh out the problems of security in Europe in so temperate and reasonable a way, and that Germany has declared her willingness to relinquish forever all claim to the recovery of Alsace-Lorraine, shows how steady has been the progress away from the heated passions and intolerance of the Great War.

The American public, whose prosperity and well-being depend so largely on the supply and costs of forest products, and those who possess woodlands and hope to profit thereby, are vitally interested in all facts concerning the forests of the United States at all times. They need, however, to keep informed on the subject, particularly just now, when a concerted attack is being planned by certain politicians and powerful interests on the present forest policy of the country. Some inter-

Germany on the Pact

'esting and important information on the forest situation, especially for the people of the more thickly settled and industrially developed states of the Atlantic seaboard, was given at the closing session a few days ago of the Farm and Home Week of the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst.

Addressing the forestry division of the "week," Director R. T. Fisher of the Harvard Experimental Forest said that demoralization of the New England lumber market is caused chiefly at present by two things—the growth of the fiber box trade and the shipments of far western lumber through the Panama Canal. To show the bearing of the fiber box competition on the market for New England lumber, he said that 80 per cent of the native pine cut in the section goes today into box boards. To meet the competition from fiber boards and to enable the New England owners of woodlands to obtain profits, he urged that they adopt co-operative plans for marketing their product. Thus far enough owners in a locality have not agreed on a program to begin such trading. The result has been not only that the producers do not get as much for their lumber as they might, but also that the public has been compelled to pay from \$10 to \$15 per thousand feet in freight charges on the lumber it gets and uses from the far west. The size of this freight bill of New England consumers is shown by the fact that a steamer cargo of lumber from the west is landed in Boston each week. The advantages that would accrue to both producers and consumers of wood products through agreement on a program of co-operation are readily obvious from these figures.

As to the problem of future competition with New England-grown lumber coming from the western product and its bearing on the question of eastern owners of wood lands holding on to such land, Mr. Fisher declared that the abundant supplies of the western forests will either run out or be greatly reduced in from seven to ten years. Consequently, he maintained, New England owners who keep their wood lots until that time will be likely then to get good prices, either from sale of their forest land or for the produce of those acres.

In considering the question of holding on to New England woodlands with a view to increase in their value ten years from now, as well as the enhanced prices probable when western supplies diminish, another speaker at Amherst gave some significant figures. H. O. Cook, Massachusetts State Forester, declared that the annual growth of an acre of pine was from 600 to 700 board feet. Therefore, a New England owner of forest land who holds on to it for ten years will get not only higher prices for his product than he can now obtain, but the supply of that product will go right on increasing without great effort on his part.

If the eastern wood lot owner wishes to sell his lumber in the meantime, it would be well for him to consider the advisability of helping in the adoption of co-operative methods of marketing. Also, it will be to his advantage to keep informed of the campaign for the disruption of the national forest-preservation service and to use his influence toward frustrating the hostile plans of the foes of the American woods.

Apparently there has been a surprisingly tardy popular response to the effort undertaken by

students who have given serious thought to the matter to arouse the people of the United States to a realization of the injustice which continues to be practiced under the authority of state and national laws which permit the imposition of multiplied taxes upon estates. It has recently been pointed out that the statutes of forty-five of the forty-eight states of the American Union demand and compel the payment of extraterritorial taxes upon the transfer of securities owned by a decedent and issued by corporations created by other than the state of the decedent's residence. In many instances this imposition of taxes has amounted to a virtual confiscation of the estates affected.

There have been persistent efforts to defend a system which ordinarily would be admitted to be unfair and confiscatory upon the ground that those inheriting the residuum of bequeathed estates should count themselves fortunate, whatever their share. The injustice of such a contention is apparent to anyone who is not influenced by Communistic or ultrascocialist views. There is, logically, no defense of a system which unjustly deprives the legatee of property owned or possessed by the sanction or under the aid of those laws which encourage and protect individual initiative.

It is interesting to recall the significant fact that prior to the beginning of the present century little, if anything, was heard in the United States of the inheritance tax. It was, as someone has expressed it, "self-effacing and to a considerable degree innocuous." Those who learnedly discussed it up to that time described it as a collateral inheritance tax, by which it was meant that it was imposed, when imposed at all, not upon property which passed to the members of a decedent's immediate family, but when the inheritance was claimed by a stranger, a more distant relative, or one but remotely connected. For this reason the public was not particularly interested in the subject, and no popular opposition to the system, as it was then understood, was heard. This lack of popular interest apparently was realized by lawmakers always on the lookout for new sources of revenue. Here they discovered a virgin field. It was found that no popular outcry followed the proposal to impose upon all estates passing through the probate court mills a fairly large toll.

From that point the advance in rates, and the duplication of burdens imposed, proceeded rapidly. In 1923 it was found that the federal Government, forty-five of the forty-eight states, and each of the four territorial possessions of the United States, were imposing some form of penalty upon inheritances. Judging the possible success of future reforms by their progress in the past, it may be that the system has become too firmly established ever to be completely dislodged, but it is still possible that, in response to a growing popular demand, rates may be re-

duced somewhat and admittedly unjust and unnecessarily burdensome features eliminated.

As long ago as last February, in the course of an address delivered in Washington, President Coolidge, urging the gradual withdrawal of the federal Government from the field of inheritance or estate taxation as a source of revenue, told his hearers that there were circumstances where the aggregate of these taxes may exceed the value of the property concerned. "We have come," he said, "to a point of estate and inheritance taxation, reaching as it does 40 per cent in the federal law and perhaps higher in some states, where the total burden approaches, if it is not actually, confiscation." He continued: "If we are to adopt Socialism, it should be presented to the people of this country as Socialism, and not under the guise of a law to collect revenue. The people are quite able to determine for themselves the desirability of a particular public policy, and do not ask to have such policies forced upon them by induction."

The awakening to the importance of the matter which is now indicated in many parts of the United States promises to be reflected at the meeting of the National Tax Association to be held in New Orleans in November next, and in the sessions of the American Bar Association in Detroit a few weeks earlier. The effort will be to formulate, for the consideration of Congress and the legislatures of the several states, such measures of relief as are deemed wise.

When bicycle riding was at the height of its popularity in the United States about twenty-

five years ago, the better sort of what wheels were known as "safety" wheels were selling at around \$100. The New York Herald startled the bicycle manufacturers and dealers one day by publishing a detailed statement of the costs of the various parts entering into the completed wheel. The immediate result was a marked reduction in prices of all sorts of bicycles, and at one time excellent wheels were sold for \$20. This cheapening of a popular commodity was brought about without appeals to the Government or invocation of anti-trust laws.

To all those who at the present time are concerned with the increasing costs of housing, and of articles of general consumption, the incident of bicycle price reduction is offered as a suggestion as to the application of publicity as a remedy for mounting rents and prices. Much valuable information regarding building costs, and the cost of producing or assembling various kinds of manufactured articles, has been collected by the United States Departments of Commerce and Labor, and by statistical bureaus of the several states. All of this information is public property, and if given widespread publicity through the press it should enable buyers to know whether or not the prices they are paying are fair and reasonable. In any particular case in which it was found that the difference between the manufacturing cost, with a fair profit added, and the selling price, was much greater than trade conditions would seem to justify, the buying public would be informed, and could bring about the desired reduction by effective protests to the merchants whom they patronize, with the implied "consumers' strike" that in 1921 forced down prices from the high figures that had prevailed during the war-inflation period.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company of New York, in making public the costs of constructing apartments recently erected in the Jackson Heights district of that city, has set an example that might well be followed elsewhere. That there is a considerable element of speculative profit in many lines of productive industry is conceded. To eliminate this factor of speculation as far as is possible, the only effective remedy would appear to be widespread publicity concerning actual production and distribution costs of the principal commodities. Accumulation of statistics by government agencies is of little value unless the information they give is brought to the attention of the great mass of the consumers.

Editorial Notes

Dr. C. O. Hawthorne of Marylebone, Eng., deserves full credit for the good sense he manifested not long since at a meeting of the British Medical Association in Bath. A strong demand had been made by certain physicians for the passing of a resolution in favor of prohibiting unregistered persons from practicing medicine and surgery. The meeting was about to vote, apparently in favor of this view, when Dr. Hawthorne intervened. Was the association going to set up a rule, he asked, which would interfere with the liberties of Lady Bountiful in the village and the activities of the curate in visiting his poor parishioners. It was an effort to restrict the subject in one way or the other. "Every man in this country," continued Dr. Hawthorne, winning the meeting to his point of view, "believes that he is competent to drive a gig, edit a newspaper, or prescribe for a friend." These and other shafts of argument and wit went home. The meeting veered around and by a majority quashed the view of the other doctors, "amid," according to press reports, "hearty merriment."

Not the least important of the teachings of the Boy Scout movement is the practice of kindness to animals. Thus there are today in America some 700,000 Scouts who are friends to the dumb creatures and who are helping to secure for them more humane treatment. The significance of this is easily apparent. For it carries with it the fact that ten years or so from now these boys, grown men, with other boys taking their place, will have formed a mighty army pledged and trained to obedience to the sixth Scout law, which is to the effect that a Scout is kind and will not kill or hurt needlessly any living creature, but will strive to protect all harmless life. This surely represents an accomplishment worthy of attainment and must help to wean the thought of the Nation away from war and its associated cruelties.

The Hotel de Ville wishes to raise the amount annually set aside for the purchase of works of art by the city authorities. Before the war the sum voted for statuary and paintings was 175,000 francs. Although the franc has immensely depreciated in value, the sum voted has been

Vacation Reading: An

limited range in type is the limitation of the average volume appeared 26 years ago: the average is a century old. Except for the short story, the range between the fifteen feet outside of the twenty-five years between 1847 and 1869. What we have here means a partial roll call of standard nineteenth century fiction. It might almost be suspected of being Victorian!

A third limitation is that of nationality. No French, German, or Italian. But the United States and Russia are honored with two places apiece, and the choices from America are excellent. Fortunately for "The Scarlet Letter" and "Moby Dick," they appeared in the middle of the nineteenth century.

How many (if any) of these books could possibly be advertised by an American publisher as vacation reading? Just four—by any stretch of the imagination: "Lorna Doone," "Moby Dick," which has been enjoying such a remarkable revival, and the two volumes of short stories, Tolstoyan and English.

What then by contrast do American vacation literary ware consist of? Fiction, first, assuredly, like the English, but contemporaneous almost exclusively, not the standard commodity tested by time. In general, too, this fiction is lighter, not so intellectual in appeal. But, by way of compensation, publishers' lists are more varied: they include drama, popular essays, even verse.

More significant of the difference in the taste of the two countries is the large number of books written in vivid, journalistic style, on all kinds of subjects of contemporary importance—government, social affairs, natural science, religion. We should, also, probably show more foreign authors than this English list.

To draw conclusions from any such comparisons would be hazardous indeed. Yet certain illuminating suggestions appear to stand out from this survey.

Americans, like the Athenians, want continually to hear some new thing; the English prefer what has been consecrated by time. The interests of Americans are wider; they are more alive to all the aspects of their environment. The English are more staid: they want their intellectual entertainment and instruction in better, more enduring form.

The two sides of the account appear fairly well balanced. Nothing final or authoritative can of course be claimed for such data, but until we possess some more complete means of gauging taste and vogues, let us continue to "holiday reading."

I suppose we can hardly press the cause of art, criticism, history, natural science, biography, philosophy, or the broad field of sociology, including current problems, for summer relaxation. But would not such books as contemporary travel surveys, to mention no other, make a holiday appeal?

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

PARIS, AUG. 4
French currency is hardening and there is a belief that the downward movement of the franc is definitely closed. Not less remarkable than the extraordinary rise of all the French Government loans which had fallen to a low level but have gained seven and eight points in a single week. Harvest prospects are believed to be excellent and exports continue to be greater than imports.

At the classes which will be held at Geneva for students of the universities and the large schools, many French personalities will be in attendance. Among them may be noted the names of Aristide Briand, Albert Thomas, Leon Jouhaux. The proceedings are organized by the International University Federation. In connection with the League of Nations, the League will synchronize with the meetings of the Assembly and will be under the direction of Professor Zimmerman. The course opens in July and will continue until September, when the statesmen will during a fortnight give their views on the destiny of the League. Not only will students have a reduction of 50 per cent on the railways, but at Geneva they will be able to find lodgment and food at greatly reduced prices.

A good deal of attention has been attracted by the announcement that an American company is making plans for the building of an American hotel in Paris. It will be situated in the Avenue Gabriel, within a few minutes' throw of the presidential palace. It will not be ready for two years, but already the Paris hotel keepers are somewhat perturbed. Hitherto the chief argument in favor of the flood of tourists has been the attraction brought to the French capital. If, however, the enterprises which aim to benefit by the invasion are gradually to become foreign, rather than French, in character, there is certainly to be an increasing outcry. Few newspapers make the most of the transformation of Paris and fulminate against what they regard as its excessive Americanization. As yet they have no cause for complaint, because the existing hotels are for many months in the year overcrowded. Nevertheless, the tendency is on; that will be watched closely.

Probably the cheapest taxicabs in the world are to be found in Paris. One can traverse the city from end to end for less than 10 francs—that is to say, less than half a dollar. On any straight journey it would probably be impossible to exceed this sum. But the chauffeurs are demanding that the tariff shall be raised. The police of the flood of tourists has been the attraction. They are only 17,000 francs. If one takes individual establishments, one finds that the Opéra obtained in box-office receipts 945,000 and the Comédie Française 775,000 francs. Two music halls made in round figures 2,000,000 francs. And a popular cinema 4,000,000 francs. The poor law authorities claim a large percentage—namely, 3,023,600 francs, and the state claims another 3,030,300 francs.

This year a woman orator delivered a speech on prize-giving day in a French lycée. This is, as far as one can ascertain, the first time that such a choice has been made. M. de Monzie, Minister of Education, selected Mademoiselle Pomes, who holds a degree in literature and teaches Spanish at the lycée Victor Hugo, to go to Cahors in the Department of Lot, to speak on prize-giving day in the lycée of that town. Since the war women have taken a much more prominent place in education, in art, in literature, in the law courts, and generally, in the intellectual professions, and many doors which were formerly closed against them have been opened.

Changes in the management of famous Paris theaters are announced. The Opéra-Comique, which is subsidized by the state, is to be run by M. Ricou, the secretary-general of the "Opéra-Française," and by M. Masson, who has directed the Trianon Lyrique. The present managers, Emile and Vincent Isola, are taking over the Theater Sarah Bernhardt if their proposals, made to the Municipal Council, which owns the building, are endorsed. At present the son of Sarah Bernhardt holds the lease and has concurred in an arrangement by which he will be replaced by the brothers Isola. The news is welcome, for the future of the building to which the greatest French actress of our time gave her name has long been in doubt.

Chances are good that the new management will enable it to impose its will on its neighbors. Who is to decide when the moment to resist has arrived? To us this is part of the theory of the good British policeman.

Is England's duty to tell, say, the United States, how she treat Cuba, Panama, Japan or China? Must we decide what opinions Russia may hold, or how large the French army shall be? Who has asked us to do so?

When our King George was talking to Prince Henry of Prussia on July 28, 1914, about the Great War, His Majesty said: "We should try all we can to keep out of this, and shall remain neutral." That was surely well said. Then some foolishness suddenly brought out this doctrine of the balance of power, which is always on tap, and now we see the result. A world of isolated states is proved to be impossible.

Could not England and America set the example of combining to conduct their affairs under laws carried by mutual agreement, so as to prevent all kinds of disputes—e. g., disputes over smuggling?

If two independent nations like the United States of America and England can show a way, others will soon follow, and a unity of law should become a possible solution of our problems.

V. C. H.

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are discouraged.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading an editorial in The Christian Science Monitor, entitled "Standard Oil Sheds Bright New Light," I would like to say that such action to reduce labor hours is commendable; yet it makes those who observe oil field work very closely wonder if any action is to be taken to decrease the working hours, or else increase the pay of the class of workers called pumpers, roustabouts and foremen.

For when the results of these three classes of labor are studied, impartially, it can readily be seen that the material financial success of an oil company depends more on the way these classes of labor are conducted than on any other branch of labor in the oil fields. From personal observation of oil field work and keeping books relating to oil lease work for companies in different states, I have known lease foremen, pumpers and roustabouts to work from 12 to 20 hours out of the twenty-four hours sometimes at the close of a day. The piece of machinery would become broken and must be immediately repaired where wells were pumping straight